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ABSTRACT

This fact book summarizes the improvement in library systems and library services in New York State as a result of action taken by the state legislature in 1981, and outlines in detail the 1982 legislative proposals of the New York State Board of Regents for the further development of New York libraries. These proposals encompass the following activities: (1) a coordinated resource sharing and document delivery technology study, (2) further development of statewide and regional bibliographic databases and related development to support interlibrary loan resource sharing, (3) expanded eligibility for coordinated library outreach funds, (4) a continuation of school library system "shoe-string" grant projects, and (5) amendment of public library system maintenance of effort taxation requirements. Included are tables summarizing New York State library statistics for 1980 and state support requested for libraries in the state for fiscal year 1982-83. (JL)

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FACT BOOK

on the Board of Regents 1982 Legislative Program for Libraries

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ALBANY, NEW YORK
1982

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As of March 1982:

Libraries and library systems throughout New York State are better able to serve their readers and to invest in purchases yielding long-term service improvements as a result of Chapter 718 of the Laws of 1981. This landmark legislation increased State aid to libraries by 29%.

- Suffolk placed a copy of the microform catalog in every member library and purchased equipment for every library — enabling readers to have bibliographic information from additional libraries at fingertips.
- Southern Tier used new funds to purchase a computer which now handles services such as payroll and other record keeping.
- Nassau purchased new material for its foreign language collections — collections needed for bilingual and adult learner programs.
- Ramapo-Catskill was able to use a microcomputer for its community information and referral service, thus increasing the efficiency of the service and providing more current materials.
- INTERSHARE is contributing to its regional machine readable bibliographic system — enabling the system to proceed with its work.
- RARE is assisting the major public library in its area with the regionally needed retrospective conversion project.

The funds also improved or helped maintain established services.

- Nassau used the 1981 coordinated outreach funding to initiate new library services for the hearing impaired.
- New York Public hopes to continue to maintain the staff of its Job Information Center with its additional central library aid.
- Southern Tier reinstated its incentive grant program for member libraries. These incentive grants are awarded to libraries on the basis of new library programs offered, new gifts to library attracted, and professional meetings attended. This program has stimulated library use and has provided educational opportunities for staff.
- INTERSHARE has maintained "Library on Call," "Homework Hotline" and has doubled its document delivery service.
- Onondaga's and Nioga's consumer health information service was strengthened under the 1981 authorization for 2 medical information pilot projects.
- In Brooklyn and Queens additional state funding helped to sustain several central library service projects and maintain staffing levels.

- The formerly federally-funded "books by mail" program in Southern Tier was maintained for individuals qualifying under the 1981 Coordinated Outreach Program.

- A medium-sized city library in the Mid Hudson System remained able to offer the same hours of service despite a 31% increase in the cost of heating.

Yet:

Major needs remain:

- A study of developing technology and the variety of library applications is needed for the statewide coordination of library automation.

- Local and regional bibliographic data bases must be linked together in a statewide network, and conversion activities must be accelerated.

- Outreach services are needed by a wider range of people than ever before — people such as those isolated by cultural or geographic distances and those limited English language capability.

- School library system development has only begun to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of sharing learning and related materials. Some areas of the State are still without state aided school library systems.

- Changes in the current library system maintenance of effort requirements are needed to permit flexibility during these hard fiscal times.

- The State Library continues to be asked to provide information and expertise in library technology as well as other areas of library activity despite a reduced staff. Service to the blind and visually handicapped of the 55 upstate counties is restricted by a partially manual processing system. In order to fulfill these obligations, the State Library must receive additional funding.

Therefore the Regents 1982 Legislative proposal for libraries includes the following sections.

1. Coordinated Resource Sharing and Document Delivery Technology Study (a proposal);

2. Statewide and Regional Bibliographic Data Bases and Related Development to Support Interlibrary Resource Sharing (development grants);

3. Coordinated Outreach (expanded eligibility);

4. School Library System "Shoe-string" (continuation);

5. Public Library System Maintenance of Effect (changes).

The Regents concerns for the State Library service programs are also outlined (section 6, State Library Services).

1. COORDINATED RESOURCE SHARING AND DOCUMENT DELIVERY TECHNOLOGY STUDY

Any examination of library services today must consider the impact of today's electronic revolution. Each week newspapers and magazines report new developments in delivery of information in home and at the work place. As technological innovations become a part of American life, library users and professionals expect the same improved efficiency, control, and cost effectiveness from libraries.

Libraries of New York State are responding to these changing expectations and to the availability of library technology. For example:

- Demonstrations have proven that access can be provided to the catalog of the local public library on home TV, by pressing a button, users can have desired volumes mailed to them.

- 214 New York State libraries belong to the SUNY/OCLC network, accessing the On-line Computer Library Center (OCLC) for shared cataloging and other services. The holdings of these libraries approximate 25 percent of the State's book holdings.

- 343 libraries in New York City, on Long Island, and in Westchester County belong to MILCS (the Metropolitan Interlibrary Cooperative System) on-line catalog system. The holdings of these libraries approximate 15 percent of the State's book holdings.

- Five of the State's largest libraries (The Research Libraries of the New York Public Library and those of Cornell, Columbia, New York University and SUNY/ Binghamton) belong to the Research Libraries Information Network. Their holdings approximate 68 percent of the research library holdings of the State.

- Public and school libraries are providing access to microcomputers — opening the world of personal computing to the public and students.

- A statewide service at the New York State Library provides access to on-line information data banks containing millions of items of information.

Libraries use computer technology in three ways: for internal library operations (such as circulation and serials check-in system); for storing and accessing bibliographic information (such as on-line catalogs and locator lists); and for accessing new forms of "electronic publication" (such as information retrieval data bases). These uses speed and improve services, increase efficiency and cost effectiveness, and control payroll costs over the long term.

The dimensions of change possible with a rapidly developing technology require more detailed planning than is now being done. Insuring that New York State libraries can take full advantage of information technology will require coordinated statewide planning, evaluation of options, and informed decision making. To insure adequate technology planning and development for New York State libraries in the next decade, a coordinated resource sharing and technology planning program is recommended.

The Regents recommend the appropriation of $200,000 to the Commissioner of Education each year over a two-year period to fund a study.

- Technology Planning - A major study would be conducted to specify technical requirements for linking data bases as part of a statewide resource-sharing and document delivery network (including equipment and communications configuration), assess impact of emerging technology on libraries and resource sharing in the next decade, and develop design requirements and cost projections for later generation systems.

- Continuing Technology Assessment - In a rapidly changing field, libraries throughout the state need expert advice and assistance on current technology developments. State level staff would maintain information resource files, monitor current developments, and provide consultant assistance to libraries and systems.

The Regents also recommend the appropriation of $50,000 annually to the Commissioner of Education to aid in supplying technical information to the library community.

2. STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA BASES AND RELATED DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT INTERLIBRARY RESOURCE SHARING

Technological innovations have altered every aspect of our daily lives: the foods we eat, the telephones we use, and the services expected from our libraries. Libraries increasingly turn to computers for fast, efficient, useful processing of materials and maintenance of bibliographic records. Regional library systems involve all types of libraries (see chart) and seek the effective use of technology for library operations.

REGIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Intersystem Region/Area	Public Library Systems	Member Public Libraries	Pilot School Library Systems	Potential School Library Systems	Academic Libraries	Special and Institution Libraries
Capital District	3	66	1	3	19	26
Central New York	2	62	1	4	14	23
Long Island	2	107	-	4	22	47
Metropolitan	4	41	3	1	58	46
North Country	2	90	1	4	14	12
Rochester	1	60	4	1	14	36
South Central	3	108	2	7	20	20
Southeastern	2	107	-	6	21	47
Western New York	3	76	-	7	24	36

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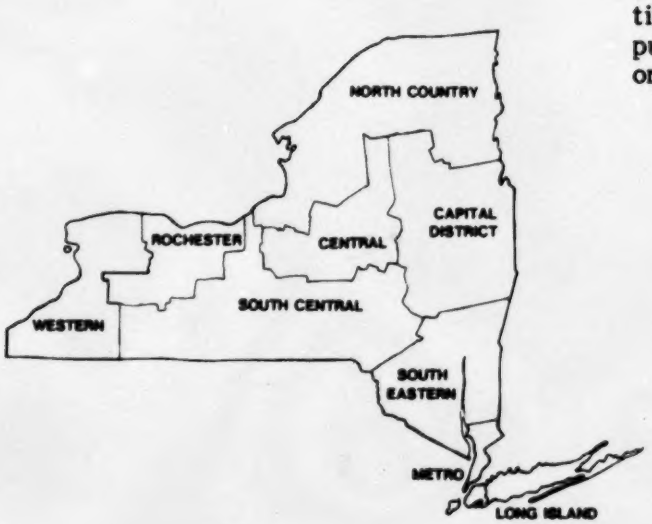
Machine readable bibliographic data bases provide the basis for automated resource sharing systems. Machine readable bibliographic and location information is available for an estimated 30 million volumes, 19 percent of the 158 million volumes held by academic, public, school and other libraries in New York State. Funds required for technology applications in New York libraries will have to come from a combination of Federal, State and local sources. The Commissioner's Committee on Statewide Library Development has requested and the Regents have recommended that data base development increasingly be accomplished as a by-product of normal technical processing operations and that State and Federal funds be used for linking data bases and for accelerating the conversion of data to machine readable form.

State assistance grants are proposed for accelerating the conversion of data to machine readable form in regional intersystem automated data bases and for related technological development in support of regional resource sharing across types of libraries. Automated data bases will improve and speed services, facilitate resource sharing, and achieve long-term cost savings. The data bases provide a means whereby libraries can establish circulation control, speed interlibrary loan, and enhance reference service. Grants of up to $2 million annually would be made under the Commissioner's Regulations to public library systems and/or reference and research library resources systems for the development of regional intersystem automated data bases. Plans of service, endorsed by the systems of libraries in each region, would be evaluated and ranked on the basis of compliance with statewide program goals, the appropriateness to regional needs, and cost-effectiveness.

Regional Library Systems

The 22 public library systems, libraries in 206 public and privately supported colleges and universities, and 293 special libraries (including research libraries financed by business and industry) cooperate in 9 **reference and research library resources systems.** These regional systems make available the research materials of institutions or higher education, corporations, public libraries, and such special purpose organizations as museums and hospitals.



3. COORDINATED OUTREACH SERVICES

The Coordinated Outreach program authorized by the Legislature in 1981 (Chapter 718) recognizes the need for special services and materials for people who are blind, physically handicapped, aged, or confined in institutions. Other segments of the population also require special outreach services.

A broad definition of library outreach services was approved by the Regents in 1981: "Library outreach services are programs specifically designed to reach and serve persons, urban and rural; physically, mentally, educationally disadvantaged persons; people who are institutionalized in government or non-government facilities; and those people who are isolated by cultural differences and geographical distances. These outreach services generally attempt to restore balance and equity in library service to those people who may be discriminated against because they belong to such minority groups as American Indians, Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics."

The Regents recommend amending section 273.1.h of Education Law to include this larger outreach audience; to increase the annual funding; and to establish a basis for relating for funds to the numbers of persons to be served. Data on the numbers of persons in the several outreach categories are being collected from public library systems. Present estimates suggest that as many as 20 percent of the system's total population may require outreach services. The Regents propose that each public library system, upon approval of a plan of service, be allocated $40,000 and be eligible for an additional sum, based upon services rendered, not to exceed an amount equal to 16 cents times the population of the chartered service area of the system. This expanded service will cost $2,810,000 annually.

Coordinated Outreach Services Funds Required by Public Library Systems

System	Population	Grant Authorized FY 1981-82	Recommended FY 1982-83
Brooklyn	2,230,936	29,000	$ 396,950
Buffalo and Erie	1,015,472	29,000	202,476
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	232,622	29,000	77,220
Chemung-So. Tier	287,760	29,000	86,042
Clinton-Essex-Franklin	161,855	29,000	65,597
Finger Lakes	299,344	29,000	87,895
Four County	368,891	29,000	99,023
Mid-Hudson	549,962	29,000	127,994
Mid-York	385,330	29,000	101,653
Mohawk Valley	288,248	29,000	86,120
Nassau	1,321,582	29,000	251,453
New York Public	2,949,378	29,000	511,900
Nioga	325,250	29,000	92,040
North Country	341,341	29,000	94,615
Onondaga	463,920	29,000	114,227
Pioneer	972,629	29,000	195,621
Queens	1,891,325	29,000	342,612
Ramapo Catskill	615,080	29,000	138,413
Southern Adirondack	268,442	29,000	82,951
Suffolk	1,284,231	29,000	245,477
Upper Hudson	437,875	29,000	110,060
Westchester	866,599	29,000	178,656
	17,558,072	$638,000	$3,689,295

4. SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEM "SHOE-STRING" GRANT PROJECTS

Children learn more easily than adults; young people today change careers several times during their lifetimes — often requiring retraining; and life-long learning has become a necessity. These assumptions emphasize the need for libraries in the schools. Children must have support materials for their classwork and they must learn research skills to enable them to keep themselves in touch with a changing world. School library systems provide a vehicle for schools to pool their resources; exchange their materials and share staff expertise. These result in an improved learning environment for our State's children — tomorrow's work force.

In 1978 major State Legislation (Chapter 787) initiated State support for the development of school library systems. Based in four of the five Big City school districts and in eight of the 44 Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, the 12 pilot projects share four major accomplishments:

- Resource sharing is increasing dramatically.
- Through cooperative arrangements, more people are becoming aware of — and have access to — a broad range of library materials and services.
- Students benefit as teachers and librarians work more closely together.
- Pilot project programs are demonstrating their ability to change in response to new situations.

School Library System Pilots

This map indicates the geographic location of the school library pilot projects established by Chapter 787 Laws 1978.

In 1981 new legislation was established to extend start-up funding or "shoe-string" grants to the fifth Big City district and to not less than 20 additional BOCES for school library system development. Twenty-four projects were funded.

School Library System Shoe-string Grant Projects One-Year Appropriation:

Buffalo Public Schools	$10,000	Orleans-Niagara BOCES	$7,700
Cattaraugus-Erie-Wyoming BOCES	$7,200	Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene BOCES	$9,000
Chautauqua BOCES	$7,500	Rockland BOCES	$7,200
Clinton-Essex-Warren-Washington BOCES1	$8,000	St. Lawrence-Lewis BOCES	$8,300
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton	$8,000	Saratoga-Warren BOCES	$6,000
Genesee-Wyoming BOCES	$9,500	Schuyler-Chemung	$7,000
Greene II-Delaware BOCES	$5,000	Suffolk I	$2,500
Herkimer BOCES	$10,000	Suffolk II	$7,500
Madison-Oneida BOCES	$8,500	Suffolk III	$5,000
Nassau BOCES	$9,900	Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES	$8,200
Oneida-Madison BOCES	$9,800	Washington-Warren-Hamilton-Essex BOCES	$5,000
Onondaga-Madison BOCES	$8,500		
Orange-Ulster BOCES	$9,700	Total	$185,000

"Shoe-string" School Library Pilot Projects

The shoe-string grants are operating in the areas of the State as indicated.

Late enactment of Chapter 718 (signed by the Governor July 30), the need to develop regulations for the program, and the steps required to initiate these projects resulted in time constraints that constituted problems in fulfilling the legislative purpose. Giving the program a second year would provide the advantage of cumulative accomplishment and serve as a fairer test of its usefulness.

The Regents recommend an amendment to the Laws of 1978 (as amended by Chapter 718, Laws of 1981, §17.1.5) requesting the appropriation of funds to the State Education Department to extend the School Library System "Shoe-string" Grant program for a second year.

5. PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Education Law 272.1.j(1) states that, should the total sum raised by local taxation (exclusive of capital expenditures) for the support of a public library system and its participating libraries in any year be less than 95% of the average amounts raised for such purposes for the two preceding years, the State aid paid to the public library system would be reduced by 25%. To date such a penalty has not been invoked. However, failure to meet the requirement is increasingly possible as municipalities seek to reduce costs as their tax incomes decrease. Cooperative library systems have no control over the receipts of their individual member libraries. When income is reduced for member libraries, State aid and system-wide library services will be reduced by 25%, thereby additionally penalizing library users in the system's service area.

The Regents recommend amending this law to remove the tax receipts of a system's member libraries from the maintenance of effort. This proposal would continue to provide a maintenance of effort requirement for local tax support of the system headquarters. System boards would still be responsible for maintaining or increasing local tax support for continuation of systemwide services through the system headquarters. There would be no change in local assistance levels due to this amendment.

Public Library Systems

717 public libraries are members of 22 **public library systems,** which, in turn, enable them to provide services and resources they could not otherwise make available to their users.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY STATISTICS – 1980

	Number	Total Volumes	Professional Staff	Support Staff	Total Operating Expenditures	Expenditures Salary	%	Materials	%
Public[a]	724	49,070,548	3,387	6,110	$241,856,555	$155,273,921	63	$35,134,072	14
Academic[b]	266	52,848,529	2,368	3,583	153,289,769	NA	NA	41,222,730	27
School[c] – **Public**	4,207	40,596,070	3,463	2,014	113,246,850	83,163,051	73	18,377,002	16
Nonpublic	2,148	8,950,680	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,997,376	NA
Institution[d]	151	717,344	93	NA	1,708,897	1,255,274	73	414,545	24
Medical[e]	215	4,080,725	369	498	11,257,476	NA	NA	4,603,686	41
NY State Library[f]	1	1,779,909	107	169	5,108,101[g]	2,729,036	53	1,262,863	25
TOTAL	7,712	158,043,805	9,787	12,374	$526,467,648	$242,421,282	46	$103,012,274	20

[a] *Public and Association Libraries Statistics 1980*
[b] Preliminary data (Fall 1980) supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics, July 1981
[c] SED Information Center on Education, Public/Non-public school library statistics, 1979-80, September 8, 1981
[d] *Institution Libraries Statistics 1979/80*
[e] *A Directory of Medical Libraries in New York State, 1980*
[f] *New York State Library, 1981* and 1980-81 ARL Questionnaire
[g] Does not include Library Development
NA Data not available

New York State Library
9/8/81

6. STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

As a government research library, the State Library is used daily by officials and staff of legislative, executive and judicial offices, scholars/professional people, and by persons of all ages for self-directed learning. It has a collection of 4.5 million items and is the nation's largest State Library. This collection is made available to the people of the State through the New York State Interlibrary Loan program. The Library cooperates with the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and other public libraries to provide talking books for blind and visually handicapped people.

The Library Development Bureaus work with librarians, public library trustees, public officials, educators, and others for the development and improvement of library services. They administer State and Federal funds for improvement of library service and provide consultant services.

Current Program

This year the State Library:

- Experienced a continuing increase in on-site use — a Spring 1981 user study indicates that five times as many people are using the Library in the Cultural Education Center as when it was located in the State Education Building. More than half of the users are from State government.

- Entered 15,137 titles into the OCLC shared on-line system. Half of these titles were federal or state documents.

- Accepted responsibility as a participant in the Library of Congress Cooperative Authority program. The New York State Library now establishes form of entry for official New York State publications and supplies the information to the Library of Congress.

- Distributed for the first time information on New York State document serials with the annual volume of the Dictionary Catalog of Official Publications of the State of New York by producing microfiche from the automated serial system. Sets of fiche were distributed with the annual volume. 103,866 New York State publications were distributed to libraries by the Gift and Exchange Unit.

- Handled 147,000 transactions through New York State Interlibrary Loan Network headquarters - 4% more than last year. 61% were filled by the network, and 80% of all requests received by the State Library were processed in three days or less.

- Answered 81,614 on-site or telephone reference questions, verified 6,622 incomplete NYSILL requests, and responded to 3,481 written requests for information.

- Increased the amount of legal information supplied to inmates of correctional institutions by 80%.

- Administered $40 million in State and Federal aid grants to 22 public library systems, their 700 member community and central libraries, 9 reference and research library resource systems, 168 member academic libraries, Indian libraries,

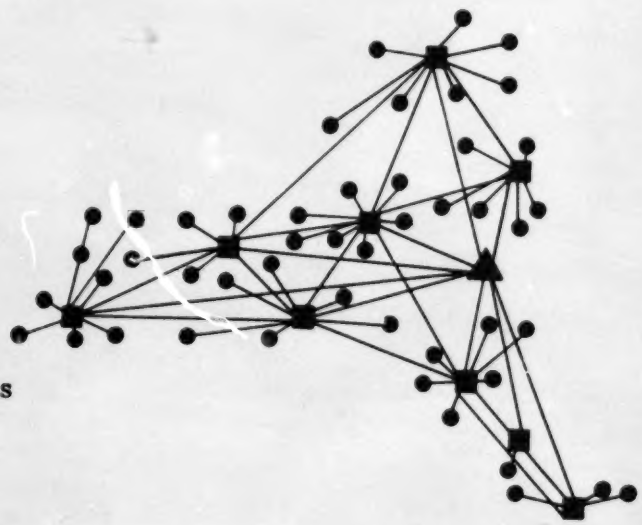
pilot projects, and other special programs. Reviewed over 50 State aid-related service plans and performance reports and applications for almost 100 Library Service and Construction Act projects, and 168 applications for the Coordinated Academic Collection Development Program.

Financial Situation

Staffing of the State Library is critically low. A proposed $60,000 reduction in temporary services will cause the elimination of a significant portion of the temporary service hours available to the Library. Many on-site and Statewide services will suffer serious reductions.

The New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped now serves almost 27,000 readers, a two-fold increase over the past seven years. Despite the 1,472 hours contributed by 28 volunteers, there is an urgent need to acquire an automated circulation, selection, and inventory system to assist in meeting the increased volume of use. This system, compatible with one already in operation at the New York Public Library, will require a one-time expenditure of $480,000.

The State Library serves as a central resource and switching center for the New York State Interlibrary Loan (NYSILL) network. During the 1980-81 FY the NYSILL telecommunications system was upgraded. Twelve high speed computer terminals were installed, completing a three-year modernization program. Message and program capabilities were expanded to enable librarians to check on the status of requests and to enable management to monitor system performance. The Executive Budget recommends a $100,000 curtailment in NYSILL funds, this decrease will necessitate a 20% reduction in statewide services. Full restoration of these funds is critical.



The **New York Interlibrary Loan (NYSILL) network,** coordinated by the New York State Library, uses computer and teletype connections enabling librarians linked to the 22 public library systems and the 9 reference and research library resources councils to get specialized materials from 12 major research libraries:

American Museum of Natural History
Brooklyn Public Library
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library
Columbia University
Cornell University
Engineering Societies Library
Monroe County Library System
New York Academy of Medicine
The New York Public Library
New York University
Teachers College
Union Theological Seminary

16

SUMMARY OF STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED 1982/83

NEW PROGRAMS	Proposals
Coordinated Resource Sharing and Document Delivery Technology Study	$ 150,000
Statewide and Regional Bibliographic Data Bases and Related Development to Support Interlibrary Resource Sharing	2,000,000
Coordinated Outreach Services from Public Libraries	2,810,000
School Library System Shoe-string Grant Projects	185,000
ONGOING PROGRAMS*	**Appropriations**
Public Library State Aid	37,564,453
Regional Reference and Research Library Resources Systems	1,395,000
Indian Libraries	176,000
Library Services to Correctional Institutions	100,000
Pilot Project - Regional Networks and School Library System	1,399,447
Coordinated Academic Collection Development	964,000
Medical and Hospital Library Programs	800,000
New York Public Library	
Research Libraries	4,375,000
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Cluture	500,000
Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	450,000
State Library and Library Development	5,536,000

* Executive Budget FY 1982-83 1/82